Grade VII

Lesson 5. Water

Geography

I Multiple choice questions

1. The process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between ocean, atmosphere and land. [NCERT]

   a) Water cycle b) Tides c) Ocean currents d) None of these

2. Generally the warm ocean currents originate near. [NCERT]

   a) Poles b) Equator c) both of these d) None of these

3. The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is called [NCERT]

   a) Tide b) Ocean current c) Wave d) None of these

4. Condensing of water vapour is called

   a) evaporation b) cloud c) precipitation d) None of these

5. Oceans contain .

   a) saline water b) fresh water

   c) underground water d) None of these

6. Dead sea is located in

   a) Britain b) Greenland c) Israel d) None of these

7. World Water Day is celebrated on

   a) 22 March b) 23rd March c) 24th March d) 5th March

8. Harbour wave is called

   a) wave b) tsunami c) cyclone d) None of these

9. Spring tide is caused in

   a) Half moon b) full moon c) quarter moon d) None of these

1. a	2. b	3. a	4. b	5. a	6. c	7. a
8. b	9. b					

II Multiple choice questions

i. This is an example of cold current

a) The Gulf stream b) The Labrador Ocean Current

c) Alaska current d) None of these

ii. These are the best fishing grounds of the world

a) Seas around Japan

b) Seas around the eastern coast of North America

c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these

iii. The cold current originate near the

a) Equator b) Tropic of Cancer c) Tropic of Capricorn d) Poles

iv. During low tides

a) water recedes from the shore b) Water covers much of the shore

c) water disappears for a while d) Both (a) and (b)

(i) b	ii) c	iii) d	iv) a	v) b

III Multiple choice questions

1. Which water is salty:

a) River's water (b) Pond water (c) Sea water (d) Rain water

2. Which day of the year is celebrated as water day?

(a) 22 January (b) 15 March (c) 15 August (d) 22 March

3. The cold currents originate near the:

(a) Equator (b) Tropic of Cancer

(c) Poles (d) Tropic of Capricorn

4. Which is the Japanese word which means 'Harbour Waves'?

(a) Tsunami (b) Sea waves (c) Ocean waves (d) None of these

5. On 26 December, 2004, the wave moved from earthquake epicentre located in:

(a) Andaman and Nicobar island

(b) India (c) Sumatra (d) Sri Lanka

1. (c),	2. (d),	3. (c),	4. (a),	5. (c)

I Fill in the Blanks

1. _____ river could have flowed in Haryana a hundred years ago.
2. Oceans contain large amount of _____ .
3. The average salinity of the oceans is _____ parts per thousand .
4. Dead sea in Israel has the salinity of _____ grams per litre of water.
5. Water is absolutely essential for _____.
6. The largest tsunami era measured was _____ high.
7. Tsunami struck Indian ocean on _____ .

1. Amazon	2.dissolved salts	3. 35	4. 340	5. survival	6. 150 m	7.26 December 2004

II Fill in the Blanks

i. Most of the salt found is _____ common table salt that we eat.

ii. The major sources of fresh water are the rivers, _____, _____ and glaciers.

iii. The ocean water keeps _____ continuously.

iv. The stronger the wind blows, the _____ the wave becomes.

v. The areas where a warm and cold current meet also experience a _____ weather.

i) Sodium chloride	ii) Ponds, springs	iii) moving	iv) bigger	v) foggy

I Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Caspian Sea	a) Largest lake
2. Tide	b) Periodic rise and fall of water
3. Tsunami	c) Strong seismic waves
4. Ocean current	d) Streams of water moving in definite paths
5. Pond	e) Warm current
6. Oceans	f) 0.0001
7. Rivers	g) Saline water
8. Gulf stream	h) Fresh water

1) a	2) b	3) c	4) d	5) h	6) g	7) f	8) e

II Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Amazon river	a. North America
2. Congo river	b. Australia
3. Mississippi river	c. Asia
4. Darling river	d. Africa
5. Hwang Ho river	e. South America

1. e	2.d	3. a	4. b	v. c

I True or False

1. The sun's heat causes evaporation of water vapour.
2. Glacier is a source of saline water.
3. Ground water constitutes 0.68% of the world's distribution.
4. Tsunami waves travel in a speed of more from 700 km/hour.
5. Ocean currents are only warm.

1. True	2. False	3. True	4. True	5. False

II True or False

1. High tides are helpful in navigation.
2. The ocean currents influence the temperature conditions of the area.
3. The sun's heat causes rainfall.
4. The Indira Point in the Lakshadweep Islands got submerged after Tsunami.
5. Many fish come closer to the shore during the low tide.

i) True	ii) True	iii) False	iv) False	v) False

Very Short Answer Questions

1. What do you mean by terrarium?

Terrarium is an artificial enclosure for keeping small house plants.

2. Why do swimmers float in Dead Sea?

Swimmers float in dead sea because the increased salt content makes it dense.

3. How are clouds formed?

The sun's heat causes evaporation of water. When the water vapour cools, it condenses and forms clouds.

4. What are waves?

When the water on the surface of the ocean rises and falls alternately, they are called waves.

5. What is salinity?

Salinity is the amount of salt in grams present in 1,000 grams of water.

6. When is the World Water Day celebrated?

The World Water Day is celebrated on March 22.

7. What are the major sources of fresh water?

The major sources of fresh water are the rivers, ponds, springs and glaciers.

8. State one difference between' waters of ponds and lakes' and 'ocean water'.

The water of ponds and lakes is calm, but ocean water keeps moving continuously. It is never still.

I Short Answer Questions

1. What is a tide? Explain its types.

Rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice a day is called a tide.

There are two types of tides:

High tides: It is high tide when water covers much of the shore by rising to its highest level.

Low tides: It is low tide when water falls to its lowest level and recedes from the shore.

2. How are spring and neap tides formed?

(i) During the full moon and new moon days, the sun, the moon and the earth are in the same line and the tides are highest. These tides are called spring tides.

(ii) When the moon is in its first and last quarter, the ocean waters get drawn in diagonally opposite directions by the gravitational pull of sun and earth, resulting in low tides. These tides are called neap tides.

3. What is Tsunami? Explain its effect.

Tsunami is a Japanese word meaning 'harbour waves' as the harbours get destroyed whenever there is tsunami. An earthquake, volcanic eruption or underwater landslide might trigger huge ocean waves called tsunami.

Effects:

(i) These waves travel at a speed of 700 km per hour and cause damage to the coastal areas.

(ii) The areas near the coast get submerged and it leads to earthquake.

4. What are the benefits of high tides?

High tides help in navigation as they raise the water level close to the shores. This helps the ships to arrive at the harbour more easily. The high tides also help in fishing. Many more fishes come closure to the shore during high tides. This enables fishermen to get a plentiful catch. The rise and fall of water due to tides is being used to generate electricity in some places.

II Short Answer Questions

1. Give reasons

a. Ocean water is salty

b. The quality of water is deteriorating

a. The water of the ocean is salty or saline as it contains large amount of dissolved salts. Most of the salt is sodium chloride or the common table salt.

b. The quality of water is deteriorating day by day because of pollution of the rivers and also because of global warming. The fresh water stored in the ice caps is melting because of rising temperature. The water cycles is therefore distributed and fresh water available for drinking is decreasing day by day.

2. Explain the various types of ocean currents with example.

i) The ocean currents may be warm or cold

ii) Generally, the warm ocean currents originate from the equator and move towards the poles.

iii) The cold currents carry water from polar or highest latitudes to tropical or lower latitudes.

iv) The Labrador Ocean current is a cold current while the Gulf Stream is a warm current.

3. How do ocean currents influence us?

i) The ocean current influence the temperature conditions of the area.

ii) Warm currents bring about warm temperature over land surface. The areas where the warm and cold currents meet provide the best fishing grounds of the world.

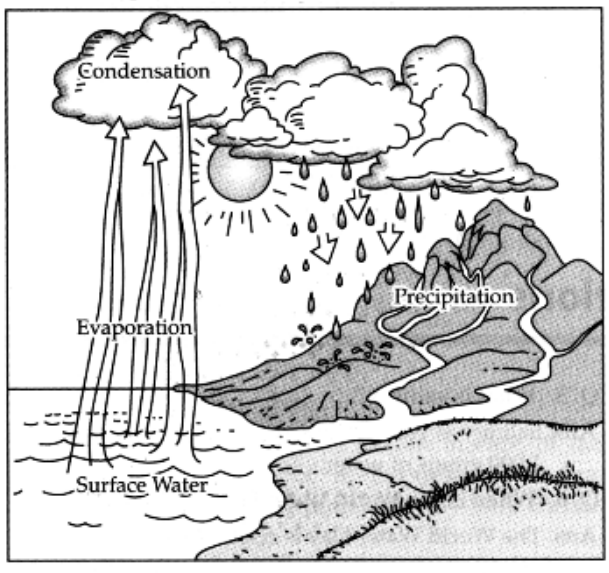
iii) Seas around Japan and the eastern coast of North America are its example.

iv) The areas where warm and cold currents meet provide foggy weather making navigation difficult.

Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the water cycle with the help of a diagram.

The process by which water continuously changes its form and circulates between water bodies, atmosphere and land is known as the water cycle.



Water Cycle

The sun's heat causes evaporation of water from various water bodies. Rate of evaporation depends upon the sun's heat and water absorbing capacity of the air.

When the water vapour cools down, it condenses and forms clouds.

Once the clouds reach saturation point, the water comes down in the form of precipitation-rain, snow, dew, sleet, etc.

2. **How do we classify ocean movements? Explain.**

Ocean movements can be classified into waves, tides and currents.

Waves: When the water on the surface of the ocean rises and falls alternately, they are called waves. Waves are formed when winds scrape across the ocean surface. The stronger the wind blows, the bigger the wave becomes.

Tides: Rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice a day is called a tide. There are two types of tides. It is high tide when water covers much of the shore by rising to its highest level. It is low tide when water falls to its lowest level and recedes from the shore. Tides are caused due to strong gravitational pull exerted by the sun and the moon on the earth's surface. High tides help in navigation and fishing. They are even used to generate electricity at some places.

Ocean currents: These are stream of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in definite directions. The ocean currents may be warm such as the Gulf Stream and cold such as the Labrador Ocean current. The areas where the warm and cold currents meet provide the best fishing ground of the world.

For example: seas around Japan and the eastern Coast of North America.

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